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Bosch Says Martin Urged Him to

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

Juan Bosch, who was deposed as President of the Dominican Republic by a military coup in 1963, said yesterday that special U.S. Envoy John Bartlow Martin tried unsuccessfully to persuade him to justify United States intervention in Santo Domingo. He also said the United States must choose between restoring constitutional government there and permanent military occupation.

Bosch, who is still a symbol for the rebel forces that overthrew the junta of Donald Reid Cabral April 24, expressed his views in a copyrighted story written for the Chicago Daily News to rebut an article by Martin in Life magazine May 28.

Bosch claimed that Martin did not say he was acting under instructions from President Johnson when they met May 2 and 3. He knew before then that Martin had said the Dominican revolution had fallen under Communist control, "but this was not enough to turn us into enemies. I simply said to myself that Martin was mistaken."

Two Ways Out

Martin claimed Bosch had said "the only solution is a Marine occupation for many years." Bosch said that when Martin insisted there was no way out in the Dominican crisis, "I responded that there were two ways out—either the constitutional Dominican government or a United



JUAN BOSCH
... rebuts U.S. envoy

States military occupation forever."

Bosch said further, "Martin, like the majority of Americans, has no idea of what a revolution is." He said the coups that overthrew him and

Victor Paz Estenssoro of Bolivia were not revolutions but disorders, while true revolutions were those like the Santo Domingo uprising of April 24 or the Mexican revolution between 1910 and 1920.

"Communists don't make this kind of revolution," Bosch continued. "Communists take power and make revolution from a position of power," which they could not do in Santo Domingo because "there were not enough Communists in the country to take power." He contrasted this to the situation in Cuba, which he said had the best organized and largest Communist Party in the Americas before Fidel Castro took over.

No Heads Cut Off

During their first interview, Bosch said, Martin told him where in Santo Domingo the rebels had exhibited cut-off heads. "As is now known," Bosch said, "there was not one single head cut off, much less exhibited."

In their second interview, according to Bosch, they dis-

cussed Rafael Molina Urena, the first provisional president chosen by the rebels, who soon took asylum in the Colombian embassy.

Bosch said he suggested either Col. Francisco Caamaño Domo, the rebel leader, or Col. Rafael Fernandez Domínguez (a Bosch supporter killed two weeks ago in Santo Domingo) as a constitutional president, but that Martin said the United States could not accept a military man.

Bosch found this ironic in view of the roles attributed to Martin and to U.S. Ambassador W. Tapley Bennett Jr. in the formation of the first military junta and then the civilian-military junta led by Gen. Antonio Imbert Barrera. But he said he then suggested to Martin that they restore Molina Urena.

Bosch claimed that after hesitation and three calls to Washington, Martin agreed this could be done—if Bosch would issue a call to the Dominican people to give up their arms and would say publicly that the revolution had been controlled by Communists and

Justify U.S. Move

that the dispatching of the Marines was necessary.

"Martin, a sensitive man, an American of good faith, wanted me to act like an American official," Bosch said. "He wanted me to justify not what my people had done but instead what the government of the United States was doing. It took some work to convince him I could not do this . . .

"I wrote the statement in which, of course, I protested the intervention, and did not mention anything about those points proposed by Martin," Bosch added, saying he knew that Dominican as well as United States sacrifices were necessary. "I delivered to Martin a copy of the statement. I never heard anything more of it or of him . . .

"Today, as then, the United States has before it only two

roads: to back the constitutional government in the Dominican Republic or to establish there, for always, a military government of occupation."